

Napoleon to the end. This, of course, was hateful to the Koyalists, who also professed to believe him specially responsible for the death of Due d'Enghien; but the protection of the Czar, who had treated him as a friend from the time he had been Ambassador in Russia, saved him from much of the annoyance he would have had to undergo. Indeed, Alexander got his name erased from the list presented by Fouche of persons selected for exile. He died in 1827, leaving an honorable name, and being a striking instance of a courtier who, never shrinking from telling his master the most unpalatable truths, and openly disapproving of many of his acts, still served Napoleon with as true fidelity in his worst misfortunes as he had done in his time of success.

Maret, Duke of Bassano, who had held the Secretariat during almost the whole period of the Empire, and who never wavered from his fidelity to his master, and who, if he ever injured Napoleon, did so only by too blind an obedience to his orders, had remained in communication with him while he was at Elba, but had refrained from giving him advice. On the return of Napoleon he was at once by his side, and, retaking his former office, did the Emperor and the Bourbons a great service by insuring the release of the Due d'Angouleme who had fallen into the hands of Grouchy by virtue of a capitulation which Napoleon had at first ordered to be fulfilled, but about which, he had changed his mind. Maret acted on the first order, and, as usual with Napoleon, received only thanks for his conduct in studying the true interests of his master. Maret was on the field of Waterloo; indeed he had often enough been by the side of his master in battle. He had only just time to fly, destroying or getting destroyed many papers, and he got to Paris before Napoleon. True to the end, he only left his master by his orders at Rambouillet, and retired to Switzerland. Arrested by the Austrians, he was imprisoned at Gratz, but in 1817 he was allowed to go to Trieste, a favorite if compulsory rendezvous of the Bonapartists at this time. In 1820 he returned to France, remaining watched by the police till 1831. In 1834 he took the office of Minister of the Interior and

President of the Ministry under Louis